(ख) क्या इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग द्वारा 1988 में बनाए गए मानकों में किए गए परिवर्तनों को व्यावसायिक सोसायटी की पत्रिकाओं जैसे कम्प्यूटर सोसायटी ऑफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित करके विशेषज्ञों की राय मांगी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

[illegible]

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन परिवर्तनों को उनके तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण के साथ किन-किन पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित कराए जाने का विचार है; और

[illegible]

(ङ) यदि कोई कोड बदला गया है तो पुराने कोड वाले कार्डों को बदलने के लिए क्या नीति अपनाई जाएगी और यह कार्य किस निकाय को सौंपा जाएगा ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मारग्रेट आल्वा): (क) से (घ) भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए कोड के मानकीकरण का कार्य सातवें दशक के दौरान आरम्भ किया गया था। वर्ष 1983 में इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग ने सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए भारतीय मानक लिपि कोड (इस्की-83) की घोषणा की जिसमें वर्ष 1986 में संशोधन किया गया था। वर्ष 1988 में, वैयक्तिक कम्प्यूटरों के लिए इसे और अधिक उपयुक्त बनाने की दृष्टि से इसमें आगे संशोधन किया गया। सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए भारतीय मानक लिपि कोड (आई एस सी आई) के अंतिम संस्करण को भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो ने दिसम्बर, 1991 में अपनाया तथा इसका प्रकाशन किया। इन मानकों को भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो की कम्प्यूटर मीडिया खण्ड समिति द्वारा [illegible] किया गया, जिसमें इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग, दूरसंचार विभाग, राजभाषा विभाग, उन्नत अभिकलन विकास केन्द्र (सी-डैक), राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र (एन सी एस टी), भारतीय कम्प्यूटर संस्था (सी एस आई) के प्रतिनिधि, कम्प्यूटर उद्योग और साथ ही उद्योग संघों के सदस्य शामिल थे। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो ने अंतिम मानक को प्रकाशित करने से पहले मानक के मसौदे का व्यापक रूप से परिचालन करने, अभिमत आमंत्रित करने तथा संगत सुझावों को शामिल करने की अपनी सामान्य कार्य विधि का अनुसरण किया है।

(ङ) वर्ष 1988 के कोड में मामूली तौर पर किए गए संशोधनों को सी-डैक ने ग्राफिक पर आधारित वृद्धिपरक लिपि प्रौद्योगिकी (जिस्ट) चिप, 9000 में पहले ही शामिल कर लिया है ताकि इसे 1991 के मानक के अनुरूपी बनाया जा सके।

Impact of excise duty on demand of T.V.

2012. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to imposition of excise duty of 50 per cent on cost of T.V. sets the demand therefor has decreased;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken to measure the impact of duty on weaker sections of society in discouraging them from buying T.V. sets;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what corrective steps Government propose to take the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There has been fall in production of TV sets in the country due to slackness in demand. The production trend and excise duty structure of TV sets during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I [*See* below]

(b) and (c) No survey has been conducted to see the impact of excise duty but it has been observed that the demand decreased when excise duty was increased

in 1991. The decrease in demand may also be attributed to the change in consumer preferences for other goods. However, Government have not increased the excise duty further on TV sets during the Budget 1992-93.

(d) The measures taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of TV industry are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

I. PRODUCTION (Quantity in Millions Nos.)

	1989	1990	1991
B&W TV Sets	4.0	3.6	3.1
CTV Sets	1.2	1.2	0.8

II. CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY

	1989	1990	1991
(a) B&W TV Sets			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) upto 15 cms	200	200	200*
(ii) above 15 cms and upto 36 cms	NIL	NIL	NIL
(iii) Above 36 cms	300	300	275**

*(if manufactured from picture tube with excise duty Rs. 150/-)

NIL (if manufactured from excise duty of Rs. 200 or Rs. 275 paid respectively on picture tube)

** if manufactured from excise duty of Rs. 150/- paid on picture tube)

(b) Colour TV Sets	1989	1990	1991
(i) Above 15 cms & upto 36 cms.			
Without remote	1500	1500	2000
With remote	1750	1750	2250
(ii) Above 36 cms and below 55 cms.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Without remote	2250	2250	3000
With remote	2500	2500	3250
PIP;	4000	4000	4750

Statement-II

Measures taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of TV Industry

1. *General Policy and procedural measures*

Licensing

(a) The entire electronics industry has been exempted from the locational limitations imposed on other industries.

(b) Licensing has been abolished for all industrial undertakings including companies covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) for B & W TV sets.

(c) The system of phased manufacturing programme (PMP) run on case by case has been abolished.

(d) Development of small scale industry is being encouraged. Approvals/registrations have been totally decentralised to

he level of State Directorates of Industries. Investment limit for this sector has been revised upwards to Rs. 60 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 75 lakhs.

(e) Existing units are permitted to manufacture any article without additional investment under broad-banding subject to certain conditions.

(f) Amendment to the MRTP Act has removed the threshold limit of assets in respect of MRTP companies.

(g) Government decided to discontinue with imposition of the additional conditions in Letter of Intent/Industrial License in the case of Colour TV industry.

Import and Export Policies:

(a) Access to foreign exchange for the import of capital goods, parts and components required has been provided freely through the system of partial convertibility introduced in the Budget 1992-93.

(b) Tools, Dies, Moulds are available under OGL at concessional rate of custom duty.

(c) The New Exim Policy allows free import of inputs except a few items covered under the negative list.

(d) The exporter of TV sets are now eligible for import licences to import populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards and Video Tape Deck Mechanism including front and top loading cassette mechanism. The value of import licence will be limited to 30 per cent of the FOB value of export realisation.

Electronic Technology Park: z

Government is considering a proposal to set up Electronic Technology parks to attract major international electronic companies to establish global scale manufacturing facilities incorporating the latest technology. This will also help Indian enterprises to attain global scales of operations and thereby enhance their product and process quality and international competitiveness.

Velocity of Business:

Action has been initiated for improving the Velocity of Business in the Electronic Industry. It aims at removing procedural bottlenecks pertaining to licensing, customs, infrastructure etc. to speed up the development of Electronic Industry.

II. Infrastructure and other facilities:

(a) For developing awareness of quality, a network of Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Laboratories have been set up. Some of these laboratories are authorised to test and certify for international and national quality standards. This must help in the export of electronic products.

(b) To assure consumers quality production , B&W TV and CTV Certification schemes have been introduced.

(c) For exports to "Single European market after 1992", the industry is being offered help and assistance in preparation to meet the ISO 9000 requirements.

(d) Technology Development projects have been initiated by Technology Development Council; with a view to promote innovation, product design and development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy industry.

(e) Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R&D in well identified areas which is also a measure for developing self reliant industrial base.

(f) A number of Centres for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDTs) have been set up in various parts of the country with the basic objective of imparting training with emphasis on aspects such as design, product development, technology and manufacturing processes with due regard to quality control, reliability, maintenance etc.

(g) Six months Service Technician Training Programme for repart and maintenance of common consumer electronic products has been initiated in 101 ITIs.

New Project for the Commercial Production of Gallium

2013. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cleared a new project for the